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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
ANYA, CHARLES E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2194	

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3/ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *6/3/05*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)   5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .   6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-23 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   **Claims 1-5 and 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,604,104 B1 to Smith in view of U.S. Pat. No.

6,850,947 B1 to Chung et al.

4.   As to claim 1, Smith teaches a method for delivering information within a

computing environment (figures 1/4), comprising: a) extracting information from an

information source (Step 50 Col. 5 Ln. 9 – 25); b) transforming the extracted information

(Step 56 Col. 5 Ln. 44 – 51); c) wrapping the transformed information into a message

envelope having a standard format ("…envelopes…" Col. 7 Ln. 15 – 27); d) routing the

message envelope to at least one information target (Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62, figure 4

(Message Queue 200) Col. 7 Ln. 15 – 27, figure 9 Col. 9 Ln. 27 – 39); e) unwrapping

the message envelope to reveal the information received/f) mapping the received

information to a format required by the information target ("Data mapping…" Col. 4 Ln.

19 – 44, Col. 7 Ln. 46 – 67); g) transforming the received information; and h) loading the

received information into the information target ("…load…" Col. 4 Ln. 33 – 44), wherein

the extracting, transforming and wrapping steps (a)-(c), respectively, are isolated from

the routing step (d) (Message Queue 200) Col. 7 Ln. 15 – 27) and wherein the routing,

unwrapping a mapping, transforming and loading steps (d)-(h), respectively, are

repeated for each of a plurality of message envelopes (Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62).

5.   Smith is silent with reference to the extracting, transforming, and wrapping steps

being executed simultaneously for a plurality of information sources distributed across

the computing environment to produce a plurality of message envelopes.

6.   Chung teaches such that the extracting, transforming, and wrapping steps may

be executed simultaneously for a plurality of information sources distributed across the

computing environment to produce a plurality of message envelopes (figure 5 Col. 11 –

22).

7.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Chung and Smith because the

teaching of Chung would improve the system of Smith by providing a data transport

process architecture the uses multiple partitions of source data and multiple pipelines

for achieving improved throughput for extraction, transformation, and loading in data

warehouse application. (Chung Col. 2 Ln. 40 – 46).

8.   As to claim 2, Smith teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the information is

pulled from the source during the extracting step (a) ("…pull…" Col. 6 Ln. 62 – 67).

9.   As to claim 3, Smith teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the information is
pushed from the source during the extracting step (a) ("...push..." Col. 6 Ln. 62 – 67).

10.   As to claim 4, Smith teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the information
extracted during step (a) comprises content changes to the source information at the
time step (a) is performed as compared to the source information at a previous point in
time (Col. 5 Ln. 8 – 25).

11.   As to claim 5, Smith teaches the method of claim 1, wherein transforming the
extracted information during step (b) further comprising applying one or more business
rules to modify the extracted information (Col. 11 Ln. 30 – 36).

12.   As to claim 20, Smith teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the information
target comprises a data warehouse and a data mart (Col. 8 Ln. 37 – 38).

13.   As to claim 21, Chung teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the method for
delivering information is executed on a plurality of computing platforms within the
computing environment (Col. 3 Ln. 29 – 34).

14.   As to claim 22, Chung teaches the method of claim 21, wherein the plurality of
computing platform comprises information domains for an enterprise (figure 2).

15.   As to claim 23, see the rejection of claim 1.

16.   Claims 6,7,9-16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,604,104 B1 to Smith in view of U.S. Pat. No.

6,850,947 B1 to Chung et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of

U.S. Pat. No. 6,714,979 B1 to Brandt et al.

17.   As to claim 6, Smith and Chung are silent with reference to the method of claim

1, wherein the message envelope further comprises an identification of the information

source, a content definition identification and the content of the transformed information.

18.   Brandt teaches to the method of claim 1, wherein the message envelope further

comprises an identification of the information source, a content definition identification

and the content of the transformed information (figure 10 Col. 20 Ln. 10 – 34).

19.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Brandt, Chung and Smith because the teaching

of Brandt would improve the system of Chung, Smith by providing a data warehouse

infrastructure for a web/internet based reporting system that provides incremental, daily

updates to data and allows users to report on either daily or monthly data basis (Brandt

Col. 4 Ln. 24 – 28).

20.   As to claim 7, Brandt teaches the method of claim 6, wherein the content

definition identification is used to retrieve the content definition from a metadata

repository (figure 10 Col. 20 Ln. 10 – 34).

21.   As to claim 9, Smith teaches the method of claim 6, further comprising placing

the message envelope into an inbox queue to a router component for routing according

to step (d) (Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62, figure 4 (Message Queue 200) Col. 7 Ln. 15 – 27, figure

9 Col. 9 Ln. 27 – 39).

22.   As to claim 10, Smith teaches the method of claim 9, wherein the information

sources publish the message envelope to the inbox queue and the router component

subscribes to the inbox queue (Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62, figure 4 (Message Queue 200) Col. 7

Ln. 15 – 27, figure 9 Col. 9 Ln. 27 – 39).

23.   As to claim 11, Smith is does not explicitly teach the method of claim 10, further

comprising retrieving the message envelope from the inbox queue, looking up the

address of the information target in a cross-reference table, and transmitting the

message envelope to the information target, however the message queue 200

inherently lookup and find the address of the target system since the message is

successfully delivered to the target.

24.   As to claims 12 and 13, see the rejection of claim 11 above.

25.   As to claim 14, Smith teaches the method of claim 11, wherein transmitting the

message envelope comprises placing the message envelope into an information target

queue (Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62, figure 4 (Message Queue 200) Col. 7 Ln. 15 – 27, figure 9

Col. 9 Ln. 27 – 39).

26.   As to claim 15, Smith teaches the method of claim 14, wherein the router

component publishes the message envelope to the outbox queue and the information

target subscribes to the outbox queue (Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62, figure 4 (Message Queue

200) Col. 7 Ln. 15 – 27, figure 9 Col. 9 Ln. 27 – 39).

27.   As to claim 16, Smith teaches the method of claim 15, wherein the message

envelope is retrieved from the outbox queue prior to unwrapping the message envelope

(Col. 3 Ln. 49 – 62).

28.   As to claim 19, Brandt teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising after

unwrapping the message envelope, aggregating a plurality of transformed information

and loading the aggregation of transformed information into the information target as a

batch (Col. 24 Ln. 1 – 7).

29.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S.

Pat. No. 6,604,104 B1 to Smith in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,850,947 B1 to Chung et al.

as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of E.P.O. No. 1,016,989 A2 to Yee
et al.

30.   As to claim 18, Smith and Chung are silent with reference to the method of claim
1, further comprising: after unwrapping the message envelope, filtering the transformed
information prior to loading the transformed information.

31.   Yee teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising after unwrapping the
message envelope, filtering the transformed information prior to loading the transformed
information (page 16 paragraph 0188-0196).

32.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinal skill in the art the time the invention
was made to combine the teachings of Yee, Chung and Smith because the teaching of
Yee would have improved the system of Chung and Smith by providing a means for
extracting data, constructing messages from the extracted data and
sending/propagating the messages to integration objects (Yee page 14 paragraph
0170).

33.   **Claims 8 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable
over U.S. Pat. No. 6,604,104 B1 to Smith in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,850,947 B1 to
Chung et al. as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of U.S. Pat. No.
6,714,979 B1 to Brandt et al. and further in view of E.P.O. No. 1,016,989 A2 to Yee
et al.**

34.   As to claim 8, Smith and Chung are silent with reference to the method of claim

6, wherein wrapping the message envelope further comprising retrieving content

definition from a metadata repository and applying the content definition to the

transformed information to produce a message envelope.

35.   Yee teaches the method of claim 6, wherein wrapping the message envelope

further comprising retrieving content definition from a metadata repository and applying

the content definition to the transformed information to produce a message envelope

(page 14 paragraph 0170).

36.   It would have been obvious to one of ordinal skill in the art the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Yee, Brandt, Chung and Smith because the

teaching of Yee would have improved the system of Brandt, Chung and Smith by

providing a means for extracting data, constructing messages from the extracted data

and sending/propagating the messages to integration objects (Yee page 14 paragraph

0170).

37.   As to claim 17, Yee teaches the method of claim 8, wherein unwrapping the

message envelope further comprising retrieving content definition from the metadata

repository and applying the content definition to the message envelope to reveal the

transformed information (page 14 paragraph 0171).

Response to Arguments

38.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-23 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Charles E. Anya whose telephone number is (571) 272-

3757. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30-6:00) First Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, An Meng-Ai can be reached on (571) 272-3756. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

                                        Charles E Anya
                                        Examiner
                                        Art Unit 2194

cea.

                                        MENG-AI T. AN
                                        SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
                                        TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100